



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 26, 1845.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings,) N. Y., is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

Annexation of Texas.

The question of annexation is now in all probability settled. The Texan Congress met on Monday the 16th inst., and has ere this, no doubt, determined in favor or against a union with us. From all we have been able to learn, lately, we rather incline to the opinion that they have acceded to our proposition; but this is by no means certain. Mexico, backed by Great Britain and France, has for months past been busy in contriving means to induce Texas to reject the offer of alliance with the United States. She has agreed to recognize the independence of that country upon this simple condition; with England and France as guaranties that she will faithfully adhere to the treaty—Other inducements, it is whispered, have also been offered, and not a stone left unturned to carry their point. What the result of these manœuvres has been, we will hear in the course of a few days, or weeks at farthest.

Cheap Postage.

On Tuesday next, July 1st, the new Postage Law will go into operation, and the cheap rates established by the late Congress, take effect. From that time the postage on a letter not weighing more than half an ounce, will be five cents under 300 miles, and ten cents for any greater distance. Newspapers will then go free of charge any distance not exceeding 30 miles. This is the last week, therefore, that our subscribers, who now receive their papers by Mail, within the prescribed distance, will have to pay.

Whig Nomination.

The Whigs of the "Young Guard," (Adams county,) have nominated JOHN BROUGH, of Gettysburg, as their candidate for Assembly, at the October election. A very good choice.

"The Harbinger."

We have received the first and second numbers of a new paper, with the above title, published simultaneously at New York and Boston for the Brook Farm Phalanx. It is devoted to social and political progress, and intended as an exponent of the doctrine of "Association" established in this country upon the principles of Fourier's system. Burgess, Stringer & Co., No. 222 Broadway, N. Y., and Redding & Co., No. 8 State street, Boston, are the Agents, at whose offices it is published. It is a well printed paper, made up of 16 pages small folio, and furnished at \$2 a year, or six months for \$1. Subscriptions received at this office.

The New York Tribune.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, the enterprising publishers of the New York Tribune, in order to accommodate their patrons, are publishing a semi-weekly paper, which they furnish at the moderate price of \$3 a year. The Tribune is one of the very best papers in the U. States.

More Proscription.

CHARLES TROXELL, Esq., the faithful and efficient Post Master at Reading, has been removed from office by Mr. Polk, in order to make room for John K. Wright, a loud mouthed, bawling loco-foco. Mr. Troxell was an industrious and excellent officer, and gave general satisfaction. But he is a Whig, and that was enough for our worthy President, who declared he would not remove any man merely for the sake of party!

Gen. Jackson's Funeral.

The last sad offices of friendship, to the Hero of New Orleans, were performed on Wednesday the 11th inst. His body was interred in the family vault, at the Hermitage, and placed beside the remains of his wife who died in 1829. Upwards of 2000 people were present to witness the solemn ceremonies. In accordance with his dying request, he was buried without any ostentation or military display,—only one volunteer company, the Nashville Blues, being present. After the body was lowered to its last resting place, they fired three volleys of musketry over the grave.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—JOHN MALVEN, to be Post Master at Stroudsburg, vice Dr Samuel Stokes, removed.

Honour to the Dead.

The citizens of Easton have made arrangements for a mourning procession, and attendant ceremonies, in respect to the memory of Gen. Jackson, on Saturday afternoon next. A funeral oration will also be delivered by Professor Washington McCartney.

Oregon.

The newspapers are still teeming with speculations on the probability of a rupture with England in regard to the Oregon boundary question. As there is nothing new in them, we will not trouble our readers with a repetition.

Trial of Abner Parke.

The testimony of witnesses in this case was concluded on Saturday afternoon last, and on Monday morning the summing up was commenced by Mr. Shipman, for the Prosecution. Mr. Wurts followed for the prisoner on Tuesday. Mr. Brown was to follow him on the same side, and expected to occupy all day yesterday and part of to-day. Mr. Halsted closes on behalf of the State. The case will probably be submitted to the Jury on Saturday. We do not consider it proper to offer any speculations as to the verdict.

Public Meeting.

According to notice, a large number of our citizens assembled in the Court House, on Saturday evening the 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were appointed officers:

MICHAEL H DREHER, President.
STROUD J. HOLLINSHEAD, V. Pres'ts.
BENJAMIN TOCK, }
CHARLES B. SHAW, } Secretaries.
M. M. DIMMICK, }

The object of the meeting having been stated by M. M. Dimmick, Esq., the following resolutions were offered by J. H. Walton, Esq., which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, our worthy and venerated Ex-President and fellow citizen, General Andrew Jackson, departed this life on the 8th inst., full of years and covered with honors, closing a long career of eminence and usefulness to his country, amid the deep lamentations and the universal mourning of a people, whose affections he had so successfully and deservedly won.

Therefore Resolved, That we will mingle our grief with that of our fellow citizens throughout our country, for the great national loss we have sustained, in the demise of so illustrious a personage.

Resolved, That as citizens of the borough of Stroudsburg, and of the county of Monroe, we will endeavor in a becoming manner, to express our deep sense of the national bereavement, and of the many noble and brilliant qualities which adorn the character of the deceased.

On motion of James Rafferty,
Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair, for the purpose of inviting some gentleman to deliver a eulogium on the life and character of Gen. Andrew Jackson; also to invite the several clergymen of the borough to officiate on the occasion, and make all the necessary arrangements suitable to the occasion.

On motion of M. M. Dimmick, Esq.,
Resolved, That our fellow citizens be requested, as a testimonial of this national bereavement, to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements:—James Rafferty, James H. Walton, James H. Stroud, James N. Durling, Bernard S. Schoonover, John Malven, Abraham Barry, Anthony Long, Ollis B. Gordon and Edward Postens.

The committee having retired, after a short absence returned and made the following report.

That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, a meeting be held at the Court House in the borough of Stroudsburg, on Monday the seventh day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that all the citizens of the county of Monroe, and others who choose, be respectfully invited to attend.

That a eulogium be delivered on the life and character of the deceased, by John D. Morris, Esquire.

That the several Clergymen of the borough, be invited to attend and participate in the ceremonies of the day.

That all the Bells of the borough be tolled.

That the citizens of the borough of Stroudsburg, be respectfully requested to close their places of business during the ceremonies.

The report being submitted to the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of M. M. Dimmick, Esq.,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Papers of the borough.
On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Effect of Protection.

During the entire period of the late Presidential canvass, and previous thereto, the genuine locofocos insisted that the natural and unavoidable effect of imposts laid for the protection of domestic manufacture is to increase, by the amount of the duty, the price of such articles to the consumer of them. Even Silas Wright, who certainly knew better, took that position in the great speech he made at the Watertown mass meeting. The object of this course was to reconcile farmers and laborers to the abrogation of the protection system. In opposition to this theory the Whigs maintained that the tendency of protection is to induce domestic competition, so spirited and permanent, as to reduce the price of goods to the lowest rates for which they can be made. But, the specious sophistry of the locofocos gained more credit with the people than the arguments and facts of the Whigs.

Hear what the Boston Post, the leading loco foco newspaper of New-England now says:

"In all parts of the country new cotton factories are either building or contemplated and in New-England there is an especial tendency to this now lucrative investment. These extensions of the cotton manufacturing interest are now heralded with great satisfaction by ultra tariff journals, but their effect upon that interest may hereafter induce a different state of feeling with those who rely upon the profits of this business to build up a fortune in a short time. There is at present, and has been for some months past, a great demand for cotton fabrics of domestic manufacture, but the number of spindles now making and the increased production they will afford will certainly give a large addition to the supply, with the natural result upon prices and profits."

This is in effect, precisely what the Whigs said last year, and what the locofocos disputed. It is not in the nature of things for the profits of one branch of business to remain for any considerable length of time, higher than the profits of other branches. The locofocos are beginning to acknowledge this; which is about as great a wonder as that they ever had the hardihood to deny it. We shall be glad to hear all of them acknowledge it, and act consistently with that acknowledgment.

Honesdale Democrat.

From Mexico.

Santa Anna banished—French Minister insulted—No prospect of War with the United States.

The Mexican steamer NEPTUNA, Capt. PACKINSON, arrived at Charleston on Thursday last, in the short run of three days, from Havana, bound to New York. We extract the following from the Charleston Courier:

We are indebted to Capt. P. for Havana papers of the 8th inst.

Capt. Packinson informs us that the British mail steamer Medway arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 1st inst., having on board as passengers General SANTA ANNA, lady and family, who had been banished from the Mexican territories. They were to proceed to Venezuela. The Br. mail steamer Dee, also arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. with General BUSTAMANTE on board, on his way to Mexico.

In one of the Havana papers we find it recorded that the French Legation had been insulted in the streets of Vera Cruz, just previous to the sailing of the Medway, and that the Minister had demanded from the Mexican Government immediate reparation for the indignity offered, or the alternative of furnishing him with his passports.

Gen. SANTA ANNA was received with every demonstration of respect on his arrival at Havana, being escorted to his lodgings by bands of music, while little attention was paid to Gen. BUSTAMANTE, thus showing that popular opinion was quite unfavorable to the newly constituted authorities of Mexico.

We have no positive particulars as to the course pursued by the Mexican government in banishing SANTA ANNA, but Capt Packinson informs us that he understood that the decree prescribed an absence of ten years—that his private property was respected—that he had with him a large amount of money, and was in good personal health and spirits.

It is said that all anticipations of war between the United States and Mexico had subsided—and a strong practical evidence that such was the case, is the fact that the Neptuna, the property of Mexicans, had been ordered to New York to refit, which would of course not have been done if the owners had been apprehensive of such an event.

Capt. P. reports that no freights were offering at Havana when he left—the whole number of vessels in port were waiting for the new crop.

It is computed that there has been consumed by fire in the United States during the last two months, property to the amount of \$12,000,000.

An Outrage.

The Louisville Courier learns from a gentleman who was present, that on the last night of the trial of O'Blennis at Point Coupee, La., for the murder of young Frank Combs, some of the friends and counsel of the criminal committed a most violent breach of order and decorum in open court, while the Honorable Judge was charging the Jury. Most of the citizens of the Parish who had been attending the trial for three days, had gone home in the evening, supposing the case would not be closed till next day; but the Judge determined to get through that night, and candles were accordingly bro't in at dark. Soon afterwards the steam ferry-boat arrived from Bayou Sara, and several strangers were observed in the court-house, and some were heard to swear that the accused should not be carried to jail if they condemned him. A few individuals prepared to resist a violent rescue, and the Judge was interrupted in his charge to the Jury by one of the counsel. Some stamped and applauded the attorney, and some groaned upon the Judge, and a general row seemed inevitable. The venerable Judge, wholly taken by surprise at this unexpected attempt to browbeat him and overawe the jury, was not able to restore order for several minutes. He finally succeeded, however, in closing his charge, which was very strong against the accused on the law and the facts.

The Jury then retired, and after a while sent word that they wished time till next day to deliberate on their verdict, which was granted, and the Court adjourned.

At 9 o'clock next morning, when court met, the Judge sent for the Jury, and was informed they could not agree. They were consequently dismissed, and the prisoner removed to jail. Soon afterwards the District Attorney moved the court send the accused to New Orleans for safe keeping till next term, inasmuch as the jail at Point Coupee was entirely insecure. This was resisted with great violence by one of the counsel, who made some inflammatory remarks, implicating the Judge. He was ordered to be silent, and on his refusal, was sent to jail; and thus, for the present, the case was ended. The prisoner was ordered to the St. Francisville jail till next term, in November.

The Resources of our Country.

The New York Express, noticing the resources and progress of the United States, says our wheat grows as luxuriantly as our cotton, and sugar is made from maple trees in as great abundance almost as from the cane at the South. Few, indeed, think of the extent of our product. In 1843 we raised 100,310,856 bushels of wheat, \$8,220,721 bushels of barley; 157,929,966 bushels of oats, 24,289,271 bushels of rye, 7,959,410 bushels of buckwheat, 494,618,306 bushels of Indian corn, 105,756,133 bushels of potatoes, 15,419,807 tons of hay, 161,007 lbs. of flax and hemp, 185,734,554 pounds of tobacco, 747,660,096 pounds cotton, 89,879,145 lbs. of rice, 315,965 pounds of silk, 126,400,410 pounds of sugar, and 139,240 gallons of wine. In all these productions there has been a great increase since 1843, and we merely repeat that our readers may see what our agricultural products were two years since. Our mineral resources are hardly less important, and their increase, particularly in coal, iron and lead, has outstripped all efforts at calculation.

A New Idea—How to become Owner of a House.

A society has been incorporated in Montreal called the Montreal Building Society, by becoming a member of which a person is enabled to build a house, by means of a loan granted him for that purpose repayable by instalments, for what the rent of such a house would cost him in ten years. The working of the plan is as follows: Having a piece of land an individual becomes a subscriber to the Society for one or more shares, at \$500 each, paying a monthly subscription of two dollars and a half for each share, for a period of nine or ten years, at the end of which time he finds himself owner of his house, having paid off the principal.—This sort of Savings Bank has, it is said, been found to work very well in England.

Contest with an Eagle.

The Nashua Telegraph says that a few days ago, a lad 14 years old, John Bartley, of Windham, Mass., killed a white headed eagle, which measured seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. The eagle had pounced upon a rabbit, in a swamp and owing to the brush or something else, he was unable to rise. The boy was after him and soon had him by the neck, when a severe contest ensued: the eagle struggling with his might, and tearing the boy pretty badly with his claws, but he held on, until he finally succeeded in getting his jack-knife from his pocket, and cutting the throat of his antagonist.

At Green Bay, (W. T.) \$12,000 were received at the Land Office in May. In April \$10,000.

LEGAL WEIGHT OF RYE AND CORN.—By an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th of April, 1845 it is provided "That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of Rye and Indian Corn in this Commonwealth, shall be fifty six pounds for each and every bushel thereof."

WHEAT VEGETATING IN ICE.—The Camden Phoenix saw a few days ago, two grains of wheat, which had been frozen up in a piece of solid ice, and while there had thrown out roots two or three inches long, and germ one inch.

The Warren Murder Trials.

The Board of Freeholders of Warren County, N. J. in making their annual statement of receipts and expenditures, have published a separate account of moneys paid on account of prosecuting the trials of the men charged with the murder of the Casner family. It looks up as follows:

Paid previous to May, 1844,	\$2,300 00
Grand Jurors, extra services,	236 54
Witnesses,	1,766 09
Sheriff, for serving subpoenas,	757 49
Juries—trial of Carter & Hummer	240 00
To the jurors from Somerset and Mercer—trials of Abner and Peter W. Parke,	962 94
Paid Constables and crier of court,	250 00
Boarding Jurors,	895 02
W. C. Morris—State Prosecutor	400 00
W. Halsted, Counsel	203 00

Together with a number of other bills, to Clerk, Jailor, Judges, &c.—in the whole amounting to EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE DOLLARS AND FIFTY SEVEN CENTS!!! It will be recollected that the county will probably be put to much more expense before this matter is finally disposed of.

"Progressive Democracy."

The Ohio Statesman, (the loco state paper,) says in an article in favor of the unconditional liberation of Dorr:

"The age has passed when men are to be imprisoned for political offences in a free country."

How, then, shall government be maintained? Has any man or class of men a right to set government at defiance, whenever it suits their convenience? A people have, indisparably, the right to throw off an unjust and oppressive government by revolution; but it is a very different thing to say, as the Statesman does in effect, that all attempts to subvert government are justifiable and ought not to be punished.—A more monstrous sentiment we have seldom seen. It strikes fearfully, at the foundation of civil order and domestic tranquility. All political offences to be passed by unpunished!—Who, then, would stand up in defence of law? If the assailants of law are always right, the defenders of law must be always wrong. Escape from that conclusion is impossible. To such wild and dangerous extremes are the restless and unprincipled leaders of the locofocos endeavoring to urge their followers.

Honesdale Democ at.

At St. Louis, a few days since, a thief stole \$50 in gold from the trunk of a passenger on the White Cloud, and, in his hurry to get away left \$400 in gold behind him.

Don't Swear.

The wool growers who voted for Polk should try to keep cool. We heard one a few days since swear terribly because he only received \$40 for the same quantity of wool which he last year sold for \$60. If he had known this before the election he would have voted differently! This may be, but we counsel him not to swear. Let him grin and bear it like a man.—Mon. Dem.

A few days since there arrived at Southport, Wisconsin, in the steamer Empire, a lot of emigrants to the west, among whom were two pairs of twins. Those twins were born of different parents—but under the same roof and in the same house. Each pair comprised a boy and a girl; they lived near neighbors from infancy, and the same day before starting west they were united in marriage—the male and female of the different pairs. They were from St. Lawrence county, New York.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Wilmington, Delaware, HENRY DRINKER, of Montrose, Pa., to FRANCES C., daughter of the late John Morton, Jr.

In St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on the 11th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Staunton, Mr. JOHN A. HULL, Editor of the Morristown Journal, to Miss ELIZA BARCKLY, daughter of Mr. Andrew Bache, of Morristown, N. J.

At the Presbyterian Church, in Milford, on Wednesday morning the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Belden, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of Long Island, to Miss LOUISA A., daughter of the Hon. John H. Brodhead, of the former place.